

# Jasper Weekly Courier.

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## Radium Used to Promote Plant Growth.

Some of the remarkable properties of radium are being demonstrated by an exhibit in the Liberal Arts building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco. In connection with a new invention making possible the radiofying of water for medicinal purposes.

Demonstrating the power of this mineral promoting metabolism a number of young plants, some existing with and some without the aid of radium, are shown. Those in the radioactive soils are seen to be growing much more rapidly than those in common soil, and to have a more healthy appearance.

This inventor has found a process of impregnating terra cotta bricks with radium-bearing minerals, and these small bricks placed in water are said to give it remarkable curative properties. The porous bricks last almost indefinitely, losing only half their potency, it is estimated, in 1,800 years. Since the discovery of this mineral it has been found that many celebrated waters, as Carlsbad and Baden Baden, owe their health-giving properties to radium. The inventor claims that his process produces in ordinary waters the qualities of these famous springs.

The radium ore used in the manufacture of radioactive terra cotta is known as carnotite, a formation found mainly in Colorado and Utah, and now producing three-fourths of the world's radium. The European mineral, known as pitchblende, from which the famous European springs are impregnated, is also displayed.

## Most Rapid Photographs Ever Taken.

The most remarkable set of speed photographs ever taken are a part of the war department's exhibit in Machinery Hall at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco. They are pictures of a shell from a 12-inch coast defense gun in flight, the set including the various phases of the flight beginning just as the great projectile pokes its nose out of the muzzle of the gun.

The pictures were taken with a lens having an exposure period of one five-thousandth of a second, this being the fastest shutter ever manufactured. The exposure at the proper time in the flight of the projectile was made by breaking an electric circuit in a wire stretched across the trajectory at the desired point and connecting with the shutter.

One picture shows the shell half-way out of the muzzle before any smoke and gas has escaped. Another was taken when the shell was two feet from the muzzle but hidden by a heavy ring of smoke. A third shows the shell in flight a hundred feet from the muzzle. The photographs are so perfect and the exposure so rapid that scarcely any blur is perceptible. They were taken at Fortress Monroe, Va., under the direction of Capt. F. J. Behl of the coast artillery corps and head of the department of enlisted specialists at the Coast Artillery school at Fortress Monroe.

## NATIVE LIFE OF THE FAR PACIFIC.



The photograph shows the belle of the interesting Samoan village at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. The structures in this village, comprising the native thatched huts of the Samoan, or as they were formerly called, the Navigator Islands, were brought intact from the native villages and are absolutely faithful in all their features. There are many native families living in the village who for the edification of visitors perform the aquatic feats in which the islanders excel, and dance the rhythmic native dances. The life of the people of the Pacific ocean is wonderfully illustrated at the Exposition, and of all the races none are more interesting than the Samoans who exhibit many traces of Aryan descent. No Exposition visitor should fail to see these unique tribespeople.

## HAVE REASON TO BE PROUD

Achievements of the American People Afford View of Unbroken Line of Progress.

During the past 25 years 100,000 miles of railroads have been built, requiring an expenditure of not less than \$200,000,000 for labor and material. We are both producers and consumers. While our population is only a little over five per cent. of the population of the world, we produce 80 per cent. of the wheat, 40 per cent. of the iron and steel, 55 per cent. of the copper, 70 per cent. of the cotton and 80 per cent. of the corn of the world. Furthermore, with inconceivable rapidity, machinery has taken the place of human toil, and incidentally millions of slaves have been set free. The same triumphant progress has unvaryingly characterized every phase of human endeavor on the American continent. Civil and religious liberty is a natural condition as well as an attitude of mind. The story of agriculture, of manufacturing, of mining, of the arts and sciences, demonstrates the unbroken progress and uplift of the whole people. Finally, the health and well-being of the toiling masses have become, with constantly increasing earnestness of endeavor, the individual and collective purpose of the nation. And above all, the democratic idea, through good and evil report, has encouraged the personal work and character of the individual citizen: It has always believed that competition which encourages skill should remain paramount. It has always gloried in this personal competitive type as the ideal and preserver of democratic traditions.—James O. Fagan, in the Atlantic.

## IS TERROR OF THE HOSTESS

Unpunctual Guest Seldom Realizes How She is Upsetting the Household.

The unpunctual guest is the terror of the hostess unless she has the means and inclination to cross the palm of each servant of the house with gold. In that case a degree of business will be tolerated which, if a member of the family were concerned, would be met with threats of departure. Not every procrastinating guest is rich, however, and when one of the impecunious or grudging ones arrives by a train later than the one upon which she was expected it is the signal for rebellion. From the moment she enters the door until her departure the mistress of the household is in a state of continual uneasiness lest the delinquent shall not be well served, or that a domestic crisis will be precipitated. Why cold breakfasts and rooms not "done up" promptly do not in time reveal to the procrastinators that they are upsetting a household and demoralizing the routine of each servant, is a question that has never been answered; but when a hint is thrown out to them as to the inconvenience caused the reply is very apt to be, "Oh! don't mind me! if I can only have those last few forty winks; I never think if breakfast is cold or not," and the hostess can say no more. But her mental vow, when good-by is eventually said, is usually adhered to.

## WHAT HE WAS DOING.

Two young Louisville clerks, having a day off, each hired a bicycle and took a spin in the country. Ten miles from town the cyclists decided to have a race. One distanced the other some 300 yards and was rejoicing in his victory, when, in turning a bad corner he collapsed over a heap of stones. The wheel was demolished and the rider was irretrievably mixed among the spokes. An aged woman, who happened to be passing, was met at a turn in the road by clerk No. 2. "My good woman," said he, "have you seen a young man on a bicycle around here?" "I have not," she answered, simply; "but I saw a young man up the road a ways, who was sitting on the back, standing upright."

## HE WANTED IT REALISTIC

Toistol Knew How a Man Ought to Act After Being Kicked Downstairs.

Some old anecdotes are told of Count Tolstol. Once, when one of his plays was being rehearsed at a theater, he was invited to be present. His religion did not prevent him from accepting the invitation, but he went to the theater as he went to his work—dressed as a peasant. It was a small company of the very select, and the doorkeeper was careful to admit only the proper persons. When, therefore, a shabby-looking peasant appeared in the entrance hall he ordered the man in peremptory tones to get as far away as he could in as little time as possible. As the peasant showed no immediate signs of obeying, the doorkeeper seized him and threw him down the steps.

"My name's Tolstol," the peasant said when he had picked himself up again.

The doorkeeper, when he could find words to express his amazement, was profound in his apologies. There happened to be in the play an incident of a similar kind, and at the close of the performance, in a little speech he was called upon to make, the count complained that the actor did not make the most of this incident.

"I know exactly what I am talking about," he said, "for I've just been thrown downstairs myself."

## BEAUTY DOCTOR'S NEW BUG

Discovers That Woman's Good Looks Are Regulated Largely by Thermometer.

The photographer's schedule was disarranged half an hour because it took that long to get the studio exactly at a temperature of 70 degrees.

"And the thermometer had to register just that before the woman who made an appointment for three o'clock would consent to pose," he said. "Women who sit for photographs are very particular nowadays about the temperature of the room. Beauty doctors have discovered that a woman's good looks are regulated largely by the thermometer. There is a certain degree of heat or cold at which every woman looks her best. By experimenting the beauty specialist has found the becoming temperature for each of his patrons, and when the women visit a photographer no power on earth can persuade them to sit in a studio whose air is above or below that figure. When you handle a succession of subjects whose beauty temperature varies from 60 to 80 degrees it is not as easy matter to regulate atmospheric conditions on short notice."

## HELPS CONVICTS TO REFORM

Splendid Work Being Done by Officials of John Howard Industrial Home at Boston.

What society shall do with discharged prisoners is slowly but surely being solved by the John Howard Industrial home at Boston, which celebrates its twentieth anniversary soon. A most pathetic object is the discharged prisoner, who thinks every passer-by sees the prison stigma upon him. This saps his courage and he slips back again until once more he is associating with criminals. The Howard home seeks to furnish him with a grip upon a new life.

During the last 20 years nearly 21,000 discharged prisoners have been cared for by the home until positions have been found for them. The home was founded in 1890 by the present superintendent, Albert Arnold, and several other workers.

"I am sometimes asked," says Superintendent Arnold, his kindly face beaming good nature, "how many men are deserving of help? I always reply that all 'sew good men. Every one has good points."

"Too much criticism is directed against them for the slightest errors. All they need is encouragement in order to forget the old life and start the new."

## PERIL OF VOLCANIC WAVES

Few Dangers More Dreaded by Sailors Than Sudden Disturbances at Sea.

Occasionally there appears a great wave sweeping across the calm surface of the ocean in the fairest weather and when no wind is blowing. There are few perils of the sea to be more dreaded than such a wave. Fortunately these are very rare, yet more than once a ship has encountered one.

The cause of these singular waves is believed to be some disturbance of a volcanic nature at the bottom of the sea. Volcanoes exist in the ocean as well as on land; in fact, nearly all the volcanoes known are on or near the sea coast. It is easy to see that an upheaval at the sea bottom may start a billow at the surface of the water, when we remember that huge waves have been sent clear across the Pacific ocean to San Francisco by volcanic shakings of the earth on the borders of Asia.

The world under water is not only three times as extensive as that which is covered only with air, but it possesses many of the same great natural phenomena on a scale which is perhaps proportionately vast, but of whose existence we are made aware only by such indications as the volcanic ocean waves that ships occasionally encounter.

## LOWERING THE DEATH RATE

Figures Show That Fight Against Tuberculosis Is Being Waged Successfully.

We have the assurance of Dr. Woods Hutchinson, writing in the World's Work, that the death rate from tuberculosis has declined 10 per cent. in the decade—which means a saving of 15,000 to 20,000 lives a year in the United States. The infant mortality rate is falling with equal rapidity, which means annually a saving of 20,000 babies from those Herods of the twentieth century—the little fevers of childhood, dirty milk and overcrowding. The death rate in all of our great cities is being steadily beaten down to a lower and lower level every year. The advance census reports show a lower national death rate than ever before by nearly 10 per cent.

The fight against tuberculosis is steadily becoming more and more a fight for better housing, more playgrounds, better food and more of it, shorter hours of work, decent and civilized shops, workrooms and factories, higher wages, better education in the laws of health. We have laid the bugbear of its transmission by meat and milk, and are concentrating our fire upon the place where the bacillus breeds—the infected house or tenement room. The place where we look for new cases of tuberculosis is in the same house with the old ones. We must break this link in the chain if ever we are to wipe out consumption. From 30 to 50 per cent. of the children in the tenements living in the same household with a case of tuberculosis are found to be already infected with the disease.

## AVIATOR CORD AND WIRE.

The arrival of the aeroplane has given us a new industry, or rather a modification of an old one, namely, that of manufacturing aviator cord and aviator wire. The Roehlings have devised a special kind of wire aviator cord to be used for stays on aeroplanes. The cord consists of a number of fine wires of great strength stranded together. The strength of the different sizes runs approximately from 2,000 to 2,800 pounds. For steering gear a more flexible cord is provided, composed of six strands of seven wires each, with a center of either cotton or wire. The aviator wire differs from aviator cord in that it consists of a single wire instead of a number of wires twisted together. The wire is made in 18 sizes, with a breaking strength that varies from 3,000 pounds to 175.—Scientific American.

## Laws for the Few

By JAMES C. KELLY

Special legislation, designed to remedy extreme cases, is harmless and often beneficial as long as it affects only the condition at which it was aimed. However, special legislation, so designed, which can be given a general application usually results in an injustice to the whole state. Our legislative habit of judging the many by the few is beyond doubt responsible for the thousands of petty acts which crowd our statute books and which, if not ignored, cause public annoyance and discontent.

Liquor legislation of various states furnishes the best example of legislation framed upon the false assumption that because of the intemperance of a few, all should be restrained. A perusal of the many laws upon the subject of liquor, its manufacture, sale and consumption, would quite likely lead the uninitiated to believe that we are a nation of drunkards.

What is true of liquor legislation in general is likewise true of that portion of it designed to regulate the vending of alcoholic beverages. There is a public disposition, carefully encouraged by professional agitators, to judge all those engaged in the liquor trade by the conduct of the few who are devoid of any sense of obligation either to the public or their fellow tradesmen. This has resulted in numerous laws, most of which are designed to punish or destroy the dealer instead of correct the obnoxious condition.

To attempt any coercive measures against the liquor trade, or any other business, because of the misconduct of a few engaged therein is not only unjust but contrary to the public weal. It is, in a modified degree, the acceptance of the vicious prohibition fallacy that one thousand temperate drinkers should be restrained because one man is a drunkard, or that a great industry should be destroyed because of the misconduct of a few connected with it.—Adv.



AWAY up in the mountains of Western North Carolina are the beautiful and attractive resorts of Asheville, Black Mountain, Hendersonville, Brevard, Lake Toxaway, Saluda, Waynesville, (Lake Junaluska), Flat Rock, Hot Springs, and Tryon.

Spend your vacation at one of these cool and delightful places or at Tate Spring, Tenn. Round trip Excursion tickets are on sale daily, good until October 31st, via

**SOUTHERN RAILWAY**  
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Stop-overs allowed at all points. Three special Low Rate Excursions will be run during the summer. Ask for details. For full information see Ticket Agent, Southern Railway, or write B. H. Todd, District Passenger Agent, Louisville, Kentucky.

## From Hand to Mouth.

The Coquette—Really, Mr. Bagg, I was so dreadfully bored that I simply had to yawn; but, of course, I hid my mouth with my hand.

Mr. Bagg—No; you don't mean to say that such a dear, sweet, tiny little hand could hide such a—er—such a great—that is, of course—lovely weather, isn't it?—London Sketch.

## Going Too Far.

"Yes," sighed the suburban man, who had just moved in, "at the last place I had the prettiest little garden that ever bloomed until my neighbor's chickens scratched the roots up."

"And did you kick?" asked his new acquaintance.

"You bet! I got a big tomcat that soon made mincemeat of his chickens."

"What then?"

"Why, the next I knew he had bought a ferocious bulldog to watch for my tom."

"H'm! And did that end the trouble?"

"Oh, no! I borrowed a wolf from an animal trainer to kill the bulldog."

"War to the knife, eh? What was the next chapter in the bitter feud?"

"There was none. I heard that he was about to purchase a tiger to kill my wolf, and as I couldn't afford the price of an elephant to kill his tiger I thought it best to move."



"What kind of a dog is that, my boy?"

"It's a setter. Can't you see him set?"

## The Day and the Knight.

Lord Kelvin when a professor at Glasgow university was occasionally, obscure and complex when the interest of a side issue led him off the beaten track. This was made the subject of an epigram which contrasted his methods with those of his assistant, Day, to his disadvantage. The occasion chosen was that of his return from having received his knighthood, and a student wrote upon the blackboard, "Work while it is yet Day, for the knight cometh when no man can work."